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amperes per $\text{cm}^2\text{-sec}$. He finds the positive curvature constant and shows clearly that it is due to injury of the cells on the positive side. He does not find the negative curvature constant in any case, but observes that the positive curvature (which he calls normal) may be produced, even when the negative appears, by varying the strength and time of action of the current. This GASSNER confirmed, but he paid more attention to the negative curvature as the initial effect of very weak currents, and lays stress on it in identifying galvanotropism with traumatropism as an irritable phenomenon.

FLOWMAN ascribes the injury causing positive curvatures to positive electrons bombarding the side of root turned toward the anode (wherefore he prefers *electrotropism*). He specifically denies the influence of products of electrolysis. Negative electrons he finds innocuous and perhaps even stimulative. Thus his facts are mainly corroborated by GASSNER, but the two interpretations are quite different. GASSNER also seems to have entirely overlooked FLOWMAN's papers.—C. R. B.

Morphogenesis in *Ceratophyllum*.—A recent publication by the Carnegie Institution,¹⁸ under the authorship of Dr. PEARL and assistants, proves to be a contribution of unusual merit because of the masterly way in which the biometrical method has been applied to one of the most important but neglected problems of biology. Two laws of growth in *Ceratophyllum* have been formulated on the basis of convincing evidence. The first law is: "The mean number of leaves per whorl increases with each successive whorl, and in such a way that not only does the absolute increment in each leaf-number diminish, but also the rate of increase diminishes as the ordinal number of the whorl, measured from a fixed point, increases." The second law is: "As whorls are successively produced by a growing bud, they are formed with ever-increasing constancy to their type, the ultimate limit towards which the process is tending being absolute constancy." The significance of these laws and the field for physiological study suggested by them is far too great to be elaborated here and reference to the original is urged. The paper shows a clear scientific discernment and is a model of composition. It may safely be said that the Carnegie Institution has not wasted any money on this minor grant. The value of such a contribution as compared with its insignificant cost goes far toward compensating for the cost of other small grants which have proved less fruitful.—RAYMOND H. POND.

Relation of saprophytic fungi to the substratum.—Two papers have appeared dealing with the relation of some saprophytic fungi to their substratum. The first of these, by KRATZ,¹⁹ deals with pyrenomycetes growing on dead stems of herbaceous plants and on leaves. It consists mostly of brief categorical descrip-

¹⁸ PEARL, RAYMOND, with the assistance of OLIVE M. PEPPER and FLORENCE J. HAGLE, Variation and differentiation in *Ceratophyllum*. Pub. Carnegie Institution of Washington no. —. pp. 136. 1907.

¹⁹ KRATZ, CARL VON, Ueber die Beziehungen der Mycelien einiger saprophytischer Pyrenomyceten zu ihrem Substrat. *Hedwigia* 46:1-24. figs. 8. 1906.